

more decisive, when these young ewes and rams were put together, they produced lambs closely resembling themselves, without any marked return to the features of the old French races from which the grandmother ewes were derived. Some slight traces only might perhaps be detected here and there by an experienced eye. Even these, however, soon disappeared, such animals as showed them being carefully weeded out of the breeding flock. This may certainly be called "*fixing a breed*," when it becomes every year more capable of reproducing itself with uniform and marked features. Such was my secret, which, however, has been made no secret at all, but has been declared from the first in my entries at the shows of Poissy and Versailles. Such is the origin of the La Charmoise breed of sheep.

"From the first dropping of our lambs, the strongly-marked English character gave us the strongest hope that they would retain the excellences of the English fathers; and this hope was not disappointed. The young animals as they grew up preserved their beauty of form, maintained their condition without extraordinary food, and did not suffer from weaning. The ewe lambs were carefully preserved, a few ram lambs selected, and the rest castrated.

"The next year the same cross was tried with the same success.

"The third year was still more interesting. Our first ewe-lambs, at the age of 20 months, have been put to the rams which had been saved. The offspring was most equal in quality, though proceeding from parents which were a first cross; indeed they were more level in appearance than the offspring of some native flocks.

"From that time now for some years there has been at La Charmoise a double set of lambs; one set from the New-Kent rams and the mixed-blood ewes, another from rams and ewes, the result of that cross.

"A remarkable circumstance continues to this very year—I mean the perfect resemblance of the two sets of lambs obtained by the two different methods. I have often divided them into lots, and then found it impossible, even by careful examination, to distinguish one set of lambs from the other. This fact is most important—it proves that the breed is established. It only remains, in order to attain the utmost fixity and perfection, that we select carefully the rams and the breeding ewes, the limit of our establishment. We have now the power of selection, in order to keep up that number; and we have great encouragement, in the prizes already won, still further to improve this breed by careful selection."

TO MAKE BERLIN FINE CASTINGS.—To produce such castings in iron, it is necessary, in the first place, to have a perfect pattern, brass being generally preferred for this purpose; in the next place, the pattern must be accurately moulded. In order to accomplish this, a fine close sand is required, (perhaps Waterford sand would answer,) which must be partially tried and sifted through a fine sieve. When the pattern has been moulded and withdrawn from the mould, the latter is dusted over with fine brick dust made from fresh burnt soft brick. The pattern is now dried, carefully returned to its place in the sand mould and rapped home with a wooden mallet and again withdrawn. If the mould has been sufficiently dusted, it will have a surface as fine as the pattern. The mould or flask is now put into an oven and dried. Before it is quite cold, it receives a coat of lamp black, by putting some oil in an open dish, and using a large wick so that it will burn with considerable smoke. The mould is now held over the smoking oil until it is sufficiently coated with lamp black; when this is accomplished, the flask is closed, clamped or screwed together, and is then ready for the molten metal. This is the way the fine Berlin castings are made. I have seen quite a number of these castings made in our country, by a Berlin workman, who was in my employ.—A SUBSCRIBER in *Scientific American*.

DEAD ANIMALS.—We have just seen some elaborate discussions on the way of disposing of dead animals. The space might be saved as well as not. If the carcasses are small bury them in a manure heap, and let the whole lie a few months. The mass will all be good manure then. If they are large bury them in the ground, in an orchard or garden, when the decaying matter will be taken up and used by trees and plants, or if you can do so easily cover the whole with clay and turf, till all the bones shall be decomposed. Use the covering for manure, and put the bones beneath the roots of the next apple trees or pear trees you can transplant. You can thus profitably dispose of all the carcasses, from a dead mouse to a dead ox, that may encumber grounds.—*Exchange*.